MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1776. [21]

To the PRINTER *of the* VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. PINKNEY,

FROM officers, who have arrived in town from colonel Woodford's camp since the battle of the Great Bridge, I have, I think, collected a more particular account of that action than any which has yet been communicated to the public. You will therefore oblige me by publishing it, and perhaps afford, at the same time, no disagreeable entertainment to our countrymen. As the scene of action is but little known to the generality of people, it may be necessary to give some description of it, that the relation may be more clear and satisfactory. The Great Bridge is built over what is called the Southern Branch of Elizabeth river, twelve miles above Norfolk. The land on each side is marshy to a considerable distance from the river, except at the two extremities of the bridge, where are two pieces of firm land, which may not improperly be called islands, being surrounded entirely by water and marsh, and joined to the main land by causeways. On the little piece of firm ground on the farther, or Norfolk side, lord Dunmore had erected his fort, in such a manner that his cannon commanded the causeway on his own side, and the bridge between him and us, with the marshes around him. The island on this side of the river contained six or seven houses, some of which were burnt down (the nearest to the bridge) by the enemy, after the arrival of our troops; in the others, adjoining the causeway on each side, were stationed a guard every night by col. Woodford, but withdrawn before day, that they might not be exposed to the fire of the enemy's fort in re-crossing the causeway to our camp, this causeway being also commanded by their cannon. The causeway on our side was in length about one hundred and sixty yards, and on the hither extremity our breast-work was thrown up. From the breast-work ran a street, gradually ascending, about the length of four hundred yards, to a church, where our main body were encamped. The great trade to Norfolk in shingles, tar, pitch, and turpentine, from the country back of this, had occasioned so many houses to be built here, whence these articles were conveyed to Norfolk by water. But this by the bye. So much is the nature of the place as described to me; and such were our situation, and that of the enemy. On saturday the 9th instant, after several beating, two or three great guns, and some musquetry, were discharged from the enemy's fort, which, as it was now an usual thing, was but little regarded by col. Woodford. However, soon afterwards he heard a call to the soldiers to stand to their arms; upon which, with all expedition, he made the proper dispositions to receive the enemy. In the mean time the enemy had crossed the bridge, fired the remaining houses upon the island, and some large piles of shingles, and attacked our guard in the breast-work. Our men returned the fire, and threw them into some confusion, but they were instantly rallied by capt. Fordyce, and advanced along the causeway with great resolution, keeping up a constant and heavy fire as they approached. Two field pieces, which had been brought across the bridge, and planted on the edge of the island facing the left of our breast work, played briskly at the same time upon it. Lieut. Travis, who commanded in the breast-work, ordered his men to reserve their fire till the enemy came within the distance of fifty yards, and then they gave it to them with terrible execution. The brave Fordyce exerted himself to keep up their spirits, reminded them of their ancient glory, and waving his hat over his head, encouragingly told them the day was their own. Thus pressing forward, he fell within fifteen steps of the breast-work. His wounds were many, and his death would have been that of an hero, had he met it in a better cause. The progress of the enemy was now at an end: they retreated over the causeway with precipitation, and were dreadfully galled in their rear. Hitherto, on our side only, the guard, consisting of twenty-five, and some others, upon the whole, amounting to not more than sixty, had been engaged. Only the regulars of the 14th regiment, in number 220, had advanced upon the causeway; and about 230 tories and negroes had, after crossing the bridge, continued upon the island. The regulars, after retreating along the causeway, were again rallied by capt. Leslie, and the two field pieces continued to play upon our men. It was at this time that col. Woodford was advancing down the street to the breast-work with the main body, and against him was now directed the whole fire of the enemy. Never were cannon better served; bullet in the face of them, and the musquetry, which kept up a continual blaze, our men marched on with the utmost intrepidity. Colonel Stevens, of the Culpeper battalion, was sent round to the left to flank the enemy, which was done with such activity and spirit that a rout immediately ensued. The enemy fled into their fort, leaving behind them the two field pieces, which, however, they took care to spike up with nails. Many were killed and wounded in the flight, but col. Woodford very prudently restrained his troops from urging their pursuit too far. From the beginning of the attack till the repulse from the breast-work might be about fourteen or fifteen minutes, till the total defeat upwards of half an hour. It is said that some of the enemy preferred death to captivity, from a fear of being scalped, which lord Dunmore inhumanly told them would be their fate should they be taken alive. Thirty-one, killed and wounded, fell into our hands, and the number borne off was much greater. Through the whole of the engagement every officer and soldier behaved with the greatest courage and calmness. The conduct of our centinels I cannot pass over in silence. Before they quitted their stations they fired at least three rounds as the enemy were crossing the bridge, and one of them, who was posted behind some shingles, kept his ground till he had fired eight times; and after receiving a whole platoon, made his escape over the causeway into our breast work. The scene was closed with as much humanity as it had been conducted with bravery. The work of death being over, every one's attention was directed to the succour of the unhappy sufferers, and it is an undoubted fact that capt. Leslie was so affected with the tenderness of our troops towards those who were yet capable of assistance, that he gave signs of the fondness of his thankfulness for it. It has been said to be recorded in history, and will scarcely appear credible, except to such as acknowledge a providence over human affairs, this victory was gained at the expence of no more than a slight wound in a soldier's hand; and one circumstance, which renders it still more amazing is, that the field pieces raked the whole length of the street, and absolutely threw double-headed shot as far as the church, and afterwards, as our troops approached, cannonaded them heavily with grapeshot.

CAMBRIDGE, *December*, 14.

Yesterday an express from Marblehead brought advice that three men of war were seen off that harbour, and it was apprehended an attack would be made upon the town. Col. Glover's regiment with a company of artillery were immediately ordered to the place. A good fortification was lately erected at the entrance of the harbour, with 10 pieces of cannon.

Since our last 3000 of the brave sons of New-England, (3000 of this colony, and 2000 from New-Hampshire) have joined the continental army under the command of his excellency, general Washington.

Dec. 21. Capt. Martindale, in one of our privateers, was lately discoyed near to one of the enemy's ships of war, in the bay, and was unhappily taken and carried into Boston.

Capt. Manly has within a few days past, taken another valuable prize, a sloop from Virginia, bound to Boston, loaded with corn and oats; fitted out and sent by lord Dunmore.

Last Friday night seven American masters of vessels, who had, at different times been taken by the enemy and carried into Boston, made their escape from that place. From one of them we have obtained the following intelligence, viz. That all the drugs and medicines in the town have been seized for the use of the army. That on the 14th instant general Howe issued orders for taking down the old north meeting-house, and 100 old wooden dwelling houses and other buildings, to make use of for fuel. That vessels are fitting out for the West-Indies, in order to get supplies for the garrison. That capt. Martindale mentioned above, with his officers and men, were sent to England. That one Morrison, who officiates as a presbyterian minister, being appointed searcher of those people who were permitted to leave the town, promised on receiving a bribe, to let a person bring out 240l. Berl. in cash and plate; but afterwards basely deprived him of the whole of it.

That recruiting parties out of each regiment are going to England: that two regiments and a number of light horse, under convoy of a frigate, were embarked for Hallifax: and that there were not in the town, provisions sufficient to supply the navy and army for a longer time than six weeks.

It was yesterday reported that the above two regiments, &c. were sailed for Rhode-Island.

PROVIDENCE, *December* 16.

Yesterday Mr. Philip Palmer arrived here from Quebec, by way of lake Champlain. He was taken in a fishing vessel the 5th of October last, by the sloop General Gage, on her passage from Boston to Quebec, which place he left the 21st of November, and was at col. Arnold's head-quarters, 7 leagues from the city on the 23d. The colonel, with his detachment, had been within musket shot of the walls, taken four prisoners, and killed two men in a barge belonging to the Lizard frigate; he was fired on from the walls, and had two men wounded, one of whom is since dead. He was waiting to be reinforced by gen. Montgomery, and expected soon to be in possession of the place.---Thirteen sail of vessels from Montreal had fallen into the hands of gen. Montgomery, having on board 1500 suits of cloaths, 150 chests of arms, 900 barrels of pork, 700 barrels of flour, but they had thrown overboard large quantities of powder before they surrendered.---The Gaspee brig and a snow escaped, on board one of which general Carleton got to Quebec diguised, with about 40 regulars. Before Mr. Palmer left the city, 147 recruits had arrived from Newfoundland, 40 marines had been landed from the Asia with her guns, and it was expected Carleton would muster about 500 men to defend the place; but the Canadians in general refused to take up arms.

Several vessels, loaded with fuel, provisions, &c. bound to Boston, were last week taken and carried into Beverly.---A privateer from Plymouth has likewise taken several small craft, bound to Boston, with provision and fuel.

NEW-YORK, *December* 15.

A letter from St. Kitts, of the 15th November, mentions, that a packet which had arrived at Dominica, from England, which it was reported had brought a proclamation prohibiting the exportation of West-India produce to the continent.

A letter dated Nov. 21, from col. Arnold's camp at Point aux Trembles, 9 leagues from Quebec, mentions that their little army consisting of about 600, are in good health and spirits, waiting the arrival of general Montgomery, to attack Quebec, which they expect will soon be forced to surrender, though their forces consisted of about 2000 men, viz. from St. John's 150, col. M'Lean's irregulars 150, marines and seamen from several armed vessels 450, French and Canadian inhabitants 130, ditto compelled to bear arms 300, neutrals in the town 400 [illegible] Arnold's camp without an officer with a flag but he was fired upon both times. He had good intelligence, that the inhabitants in general were averse to taking up arms against us, and were very short of provision. General Carleton got into Quebec the 20th of November, on which there was great rejoicing by his party.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated the 19th instant.

"The following is taken from a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated St. Eustatia, Dec. 1, 1775.

"We have undoubted authority of the arrival of 2500 men at Martinico, 1500 at Guadaloupe, being part of a reinforcement of 10,000 men ordered out for their islands. There are 4000 ordered out for St. Domingo, some of whom are arrived."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New Haven, to his friend in this City, dated Dec. 20.

"I take this opportunity to inform you that one regiment of foot, and three troops of horse, are embarked at Boston, and going somewhere; these is not the least doubt but they are destined for your place, pray be on your guard."

Accounts have been received, which are credited in the camp, of the arrival of a sloop, supposed to be the Macaroni, of Connecticut, and a French ship in company to the eastward of Cambridge, with powder; the former said to have 20 tons, and the latter 40 on board. A confirmation of which was impatiently expected when these advices came away.

His majesty's ships the Phœnix and [illegible] fia now lie in the east river; the latter opposite Murray's wharf; and the former near Burling's Slip.

Dec. 23. We are credibly informed, that the people of the Massachusetts-Bay have completed 13000 suits of soldiers cloaths, entirely of their own wool, flax and manufactory, since the battle of Lexington.

We are informed by a gentleman who left the camp at Cambridge on Tuesday week, that a party of the Continental army who had entrenched on Lechmore's Point, were observed by a frigate of 20 guns, that was lying within musket shot of them, who soon begun a heavy cannonading on them, which our people immediately returned with interest, and fired three shot through her quarter, two into her stern, and damaged her rigging considerably, which occasioned her to move her station.

Extract of a letter from Cape Nichola Mole, dated November 13, 1775.

"There is very great preparation making in this quarter to receive a number of French troops; lodgings are engaged for the officers, barracks building and refitting to receive the men at Cape François as well as here. I have it from the best authority here, who say it is kept a profound secret at home, but a severe blow is to be struck by them and the Spaniards, who are to act together."

By a vessel from the West-Indies, arrived at Providence, we learn, that a proclamation from St. James's was lately published at the island of Barbados, forbidding the inhabitants of that island holding any correspondence with the United Colonies on pain of being deemed rebels and traitors.---Similar proclamations, it was expected, would be published in all the English West-India islands.

By capt. Lippitt arrived at Providence from the West-Indies, we are informed, that on the 17th of October, a violent gale of wind happened at St. Eustatia, in which 63 sail of vessels were obliged to put to sea, but they all had the good fortune to return in five days. At St. Kitts, 12 sail were lost not being able to put out. Capt. Lippitt was informed at St. Eustatia, that an English vessel, loading with salt, at Bermuda, had been seized by a Spanish armed vessel. He touched at Turk's island, about the 20th of Nov. and was told by the governor of that island, that a ship of war from Jamaica, was daily expected there, to prevent vessels from the northern colonies taking in salt.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cambridge, to his friend at New-Haven, December 11.

"Yesterday about 600 of the regulars on Bunker's Hill, demolished their advanced works over on this side the causeway; various are the conjectures of this manœuvre, some think they are about to abandon the place and take possession of Dorchester point, others think that as those advanced works were of little advantage to them in making a defence against an attack, should not think them worth the trouble of burning, others imagine they will all retire to Boston and remain there during the winter and others that they have done it to lull us into security, and intend to make an attack that way; my own opinion is, that they have no great inclination for fighting at present, and will be content if they can defend the posts through the winter. I imagine some time this week we shall have some firing on Lechmore's point as it is to be finished in a day or two. By accounts received from Boston last week, they are in great want of almost every thing,

must be sold at the following rate, viz. the [illegible] not allowed to touch any till the soldiers and families no meat nor coal to be had for money. Many cows are already pulled down for food, and it is supposed that all the wooden buildings that are not improved will undergo the same fate before the spring. Flour very scarce, the price 40s. sterl. per cwt, no roots except a few potatoes for the soldiers."

Frederick county, Maryland, Nov. 24, 1775.

"SIR,

"I AM directed, by the committee of this county, to transmit to you copies of the examinations of Allen Cameron, John Smith, John Connelly, and a letter to one Gibson from Connelly, and lord Dunmore's speech to White Eyes, and proposals by Connelly to gen. Gage for raising an army for the destruction of the liberties of the colonies. Any orders relative to the prisoners will be strictly observed. The committee and inhabitants of this county being determined to pursue every measure which the congress may recommend to them, as necessary for the preservation of these colonies, at this time of imminent danger. I am very respectfully, sir,

Your most humble servant,

JOHN HANSON, jun. chairman."

The honourable John Hancock, Esq; president of the congress.

Frederick town, Maryland.

IN COMMITTEE-CHAMBER, *November 23, 1775.*

Allen Cameron, Dr. John Smith, and John Connelly, being taken into custody, were brought before the committee, and the following examinations were taken.

Allen Cameron, a native of Scotland, which he left for an affair of honour, and came to Virginia, with an intention to purchase back lands, and intended to go to Henderson for that purpose; but finding it difficult to pass through the back country, encouraged by lord Dunmore and promise of advancement, he agreed to accept a commission as first lieutenant in the regiment to be raised by col. Connelly.

Dr. John Smith, a native of Scotland, left Charles county, Maryland, for political reasons, and intended to go to the Mississippi, but finding it impracticable, he returned to Norfolk, and being induced by lord Dunmore, with promises of preferment, he accepted the appointment of surgeon to col. Connelly's regiment.

John Connelly, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, admits his letter to Gibson, a copy being shewn him. He went the 25th of July from Fort Dunmore to lord Dunmore, and delivered him proposals in substance the same with that found in his possession, and in his hand writing. That he was sent by lord Dunmore to general Gage with letters; and his proposals to Gage; that he left Boston the 11th or 12th of Sept. and returned to lord Dunmore in the middle of October; that he brought instructions from gen. Gage to lord Dunmore, who granted him a commission of lieutenant colonel commandant of a regiment to be raised in the back parts and Canada, with powers to nominate officers, who were to be confirmed by lord Dunmore; that he is now on his way to Detroit, where he was to meet his commission and instructions; that he left lord Dunmore about ten days ago, who had with him one sloop of 18 guns, and another of 18; that the ship in which lord Dunmore is on board, is armed with 8 or 8 guns; that a vessel of 20 guns is daily expected from Jamaica; that John Smith never was appointed surgeon, and that he told Smith if he was the man he represented himself to be, it was possible he would appoint him.

Resolved, That the said Allen Cameron, and John Connelly be kept in close and safe custody, until the orders of the congress be known; and that the chairman transmit copies of the examinations and papers to the honourable the president of the congress, and to the conventions or councils of safety of the colony of Virginia and this province.

Resolved, That Dr. John Smith be kept in custody till the further orders of this committee.

"Proposals for raising an army to the Westward, and for effectually effecting a communication between the Southern and Northern governments.

"AS I have, by directions from his excellency lord Dunmore, prepared the Ohio Indians to act in concert with me against his majesty's enemies in that quarter; and have also dispatched intelligence to the different officers of the militia on the frontiers of Augusta county, in Virginia, giving them lord Dunmore's assurance that such of them as shall hereafter evince their loyalty to his majesty, by putting themselves under my command, when I should appear amongst them with proper authority for that purpose, of a confirmation of titles to their lands, and the quantity of three hundred acres to all who should take up arms in support of the constitution, when the present rebellion is ended, I will undertake to penetrate through Virginia and join his excellency lord Dunmore at Alexandria early next spring, on the following conditions and authority

"*First*, That your excellency will give me a commission to act as major commandant of such troops as I may raise, and embody on the frontier, with a power to command to the westward and employ such serviceable French and English partizans as I can engage by pecuniary rewards or otherwise.

"*Secondly*, That your excellency will give orders to capt. Lord, at the Illinois, to remove himself, with the garrison under his command, from Fort George to Detroit, by the Ouabache, bringing with him all the artillery, stores, &c. &c. to facilitate which undertaking he is to have authority to hire boats, horses, Frenchmen, Indians, &c. &c. to proceed with all possible expedition on that rout, as the weather may occasionally permit, and to put himself under my command on his arrival at Detroit.

"*Thirdly*, That the commissary at Detroit shall be empowered to furnish such provisions as I may judge necessary for the good of the service, and that the commanding officer shall be instructed to give every possible assistance in encouraging the French and Indians of that settlement to join me.

"*Fourthly*, That an officer of artillery be immediately sent with me to pursue such rout as I may find most expedient to gain Detroit, with orders to have such pieces of light ordnance as may be thought re-

[illegible] possession of such garrison.

"*Fifthly*, That your excellency will empower me to make such reasonable presents to the Indian chiefs, and others, as may urge them to act with vigour in the execution of my orders.

"*Sixthly*, That your excellency will send to lord Dunmore such arms as may be spared, in order to equip such persons as may be willing to serve his majesty at our junction, in the vicinity of Alexandria, &c. &c. If your excellency judges it expedient for the good of the service, to furnish me with the authority and other requisites I have mentioned, I shall embrace the earliest opportunity of setting off for Canada, and shall immediately dispatch lord Dunmore's armed schooner, which now awaits my commands, with an account of what your excellency has done, and that I shall be ready, if practicable, to join his lordship by the twentieth of April, at Alexandria, where the troops under my command may fortify themselves under cover of the men of war on that station.

"If, on the contrary, your excellency should not approve of what I propose, you will be good enough to immediately honour me with your dispatches to the earl of Dunmore, that I may return as early as possible."

"*Portsmouth, August 9, 1775.*

"I HAVE safely arrived here and am happy to the greatest degree in having so fortunately escaped the narrow inspection of my enemies, the enemies to their country, to good order and government. I should esteem myself defective in point of friendship towards you, should I neglect to caution you to avoid an over zealous exertion of what is now so ridiculously called patriotic spirit; but, on the contrary, to deport yourself with that moderation for which you have been always remarkable, and which must, in this instance, tend to your honour and advantage. You may be assured from me, sir, that nothing but the greatest unanimity now prevails at home, and that the innovating spirit amongst us here is looked upon as ungenerous and unjustifiable; and that the utmost exertions of the powers of government, if necessary, will be used to convince the infatuated people of their folly. I could, I assure you, sir, give you such convincing proofs of what I assert, and from which every reasonable person may conclude the effects, that nothing but madness could operate upon a man so far as to overlook his duty to the present constitution, and to form unwarrantable associations with enthusiasts, whose ill-timed folly must draw upon them inevitable destruction. His lordship desires you to present his hand to captain White Eyes, and to assure him that he is very sorry that he had not the pleasure of seeing him at the treaty, or that the situation of affairs prevented him from coming down.

"Believe me, dear sir, that I have no motive in writing my sentiments thus to you, farther than to endeavour to keep you clear of the misfortunes which, I am confident, must involve but unhappily too many. I have sent you an address from the people of Great-Britain to the people of America, and I desire you to consider it attentively, which will, I flatter myself, convince you of the idleness of many declamations, and of the absurdity of an intended slavery. Give my love to George, and tell him that he shall hear from me, and I hope to his advantage. Interpret the inclosed speech to captain White Eyes from his lordship. Be prevailed upon to turn the pope in error, and judge for yourself; act as a good subject, and expect the rewards due to your services.

"I am, dear sir,

"Your sincere friend and servant,

"JOHN CONNELLY."

To Mr. John Gibson, near Fort Dunmore.

"*Brother captain White Eyes,*

"I am glad to hear your good speeches sent me by major Connelly, and you may be assured I shall put the one end of the belt, which you have sent me, into the hands of our great king, who will be glad to hear from his brothers the Delawares, and will take a strong hold of it. You may rest satisfied, that our foolish young men shall never be permitted to have your lands, but on the contrary, the great king will protect you, and preserve you in the possession of them. Our young people in the country have been very foolish, and done many imprudent things, for which they soon must be sorry, and of which I make no doubt they have acquainted you. But I must desire you not to listen to them, as they would be willing that you should act equally foolish with themselves. But rather let what you hear pass in at one ear and out at the other, so that it may make no impression on your heart until you hear from me fully, which will be so soon as I can give him farther information, who am your friend and brother,

"Captain White Eyes will please to acquaint the Cora Indians with these my sentiments also, as will the chiefs of the Mingoes, and the other six nations.

"Your sincere friend and elder brother,

"*DUNMORE.*"

A true copy from the minutes,

UPTON SHEPHERD, *clerk, pro tem.*

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMPSON, *secretary.*

Extract of a letter from general Schuyler, dated Albany, December 14, 1775.

"The Indians delivered us a speech on the 12th, in which they related the substance of all the conferences colonel Johnson had with them the last summer, concluding with that at Montreal, where he delivered to each of the Canadian tribes a war belt and the hatchet, who accepted it. After which they were invited to FEAST ON A BOSTONIAN AND DRINK HIS BLOOD. An ox being roasted for the purpose, and a pipe of wine given to drink, the war song was sung.---One of the chiefs of the Six Nations, that attended at that conference, accepted a very large black war belt with a hatchet depictured in it; but would neither eat nor drink, nor sing the war song. This famous belt they have delivered up, and we have now a full proof that the ministerial servants have attempted to engage the savages against us."

"Whereas this congress, by a resolution passed the 27th day of July last, did direct, that every vessel exporting from these colonies, gunpowder, salt-petre, sulphur, and other military stores therein specified, within nine months from the date thereof, should be permitted to load and export the produce of these colonies to the value of such powder and stores aforesaid, the non-exportation agreement notwithstanding, by permits from the committees of the several colonies, to the end therefore that this congress may be the better informed of the quantity of military stores which are or shall be imported, and of the produce exported in consequence of the resolution aforesaid:

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to all committees, by whom any permits under this resolution have been or may be granted, to transmit to this congress, from time to time, a true account of the military stores imported, and of the produce exported, with the price and value of both.

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMPSON, *sec.*

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, Dec. 15.

"The small-pox is in every part of Boston. The soldiers who have never had it are under inoculation, and considered as a security against any attack by the provincials. A third ship load of the inhabitants is gone out to Point Shirley. It is thought almost impossible to keep the small-pox out of the camp and country adjacent; but every precaution is taken which prudence can suggest."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, Dec. 13.

"I have the satisfaction to tell you things wear a better complexion here than they have done for some time past.---The army is filling up.---The barracks go on well.---Firewood comes in.---The soldiers are made comfortable and easy.---Our privateers meet with success in bringing in vessels that were going to the relief of Boston, which town is in great distress; besides wanting almost every necessary, they are inoculating for the small pox, and the dysentery and black jaundice prevails, which makes the officers uneasy.---No troops are yet arrived from Ireland.---The three men of war which appeared off Marblehead, are since gone off without doing any damage."

A LETTER from General LEE *to General* BURGOYNE.

Camp on Prospect-Hill, Dec. 14, 1775.

"*Dear Sir,*

"AS I am just informed you are ready to embark for England, I cannot refrain from once more trespassing on your patience. An opportunity is now presented of immortalizing yourself as the saviour of your country. The whole british empire stands tottering on the brink of ruin, and you have it in your power to prevent the fatal catastrophe, but it will admit of no delay. For heaven's sake avail yourself of the precious moment; put an end to the delusion, exert the voice of a brave, virtuous citizen, and tell the people at home that they must immediately rescind all their impolitic, iniquitous, tyrannical, murderous acts; that they must overturn the whole frantic system, or that they are undone. You ask me, in your letter, if it is independence at which the Americans aim? I answer no; the idea never entered a single American's head, until a most intolerable oppression forced it upon them. All they required was to remain masters of their own property, and be governed by the same equitable laws which they had enjoyed from the first formation of the colonies. The ties of connexion, which bound them to their parent country, were so dear to them, that he who would have ventured to have touched them would have been considered as the most impious of mortals; but these sacred ties, the same men who have violated or nullified the most precious laws and rights of the people at home, dissipated or refused to account for their treasures, tarnished the glory, and annihilated the importance of the nation, these sacred ties, I say, so dear to every American, Bute and his tory administration are now rending asunder.

"You ask whether it is the weight of taxes of which they complain? I answer no, it is the principle they combat, and they would be guilty in the eyes of God and man, of the present world and all posterity, did they not reject it, for if it were admitted, they would have nothing that they could call their own. They would be in a worse condition than the wretched slaves in the West-India islands, whose little peculium has ever been esteemed inviolate. But wherefore should I dwell on this? Is not the case of Ireland the same with theirs? They are subordinate to the British empire; they are subordinate to the parliament of Great-Britain; but they tax themselves. Why, as the case is similar, do not you begin with them? But you know Mr. Burgoyne, ambitious as the ministry are, they dare not attempt it. There is one part of your letter which I confess I do not thoroughly understand. If I recollect right, for I unfortunately have not the letter by me, you say that if the privilege of taxing themselves is what the Americans claim, the contest is at an end. You surely cannot allude to the propositions of North. It is impossible that you should not think with me, and all mankind, that these propositions are no more or less than adding to a most abominable oppression a more abominable insult. But to recur to the question of America's aiming at independence? Do any instructions of any one of the provinces to their representatives or delegates furnish the least ground for this suspicion? On the contrary, do they not all breathe the strongest attachment and filial piety for their parent country? But if she discards all the natural tenderness of a mother, and acts the part of a cruel step-dame, it must naturally be expected that their affections cease; the ministry leave them no alternative, *aut servire, aut abscindere jubes*; it is in human nature, it is a moral obligation to adopt the latter; but the fatal separation has not yet taken place, and yourself, your single self, my friend, may perhaps prevent it. Upon the ministry, I am afraid, you can make no impression; for to repeat a hackneyed quotation,

They are in blood
Stepp'd in so far, that should they wade no more,
To return would be as tedious as go o'er.

But if you will at once break off all connexions with these pernicious men, if you will wave all considera-

and attended with such an universal resignation to the will of heaven, as to her Camillus. Do not, I entreat you, do not think this the mad threatning of an enthusiastic fool, or the cant of a fanatick deceiving monk, for in such capacities I am and I am frequently painted. I abhor all that is sacred, as I hope for comfort and heaven in this world, and to avoid misery in the next, that I most sincerely and devoutly love my native country, that I wish the same happy reunion to subsist for ages between her and her children, which has raised the wide arms of her empire to so stupendous and enviable a height; but at the same time, I avow that if the Parliament and people should be depraved enough to support any longer the present ministry in their avowed schemes, my zeal and reverence for the rights of human nature is so much greater than my fondness for any particular spot, even the place of my nativity, that had I any influence in the councils of America, I would advise not to hesitate a single instant, but decisively to cut the Gordian knot now bedaubed with civil blood.

"This I know is strong emphatic language, and might pass with men, who are strangers to the flame which the love of liberty is capable of lighting up in the human breast, for a proof of my infanity; but you, sir, you, unless I have mistaken you from the beginning, will conceive that a man in his sober senses may possess such feelings. In my sober senses, therefore, permit me once more most earnestly to entreat and conjure you to exert your whole force, energy, and talents, to stop the ministry in this their headlong career. If you labour in vain (as I must repeat I think will be the case) address yourself to the people at large; by adopting this method, I am so sanguine as to assure myself of your success; and your public character will be as illustrious as your personal qualities are amiable to all who intimately know you. By your means, the colonists will long continue the farmers, planters, and shipwrights of Great-Britain; but if the present course is persisted in, an internal divorce must inevitably take place. As to the idea of subduing them into servitude, and indemnifying yourselves for the expence, you must be convinced, long before this, of its absurdity.

"I should not, perhaps, be extravagant, if I advanced that all the ships of the world would be too few to transport force sufficient to conquer three millions of people unanimously determined to sacrifice every thing to liberty; but if it were possible, the victory would be not less ruinous than the defeat. You would only destroy your own strength. No revenue can possibly be extracted out of this country. The army of placemen might be encreased, but her circulating commerce, founded on perfect freedom, which alone can furnish riches to the metropolis, would fall to the ground. But the dignity of Great-Britain, it seems, is at stake. Would you, sir, if in the heat of passion you had struck a simple drummer of your regiment, and afterwards discovered that you had done it unjustly, think it any forfeiture of your dignity to acknowledge the wrong? No (I am well acquainted with your disposition) you would ask him pardon at the head of your regiment.

"I shall now conclude (if you will excuse the pedantry) with a sentence of Latin: "*Justum est bellum quibus necessarium, et pia arma quibus nulla, nisi in armis, relinquitur spes.*" I most sincerely wish you a quick and prosperous voyage, and that your happiness and glory may be equal to the idea I have of your merits, is the sincere, with the greatest truth and affection, your's,

C. LEE."

WILLIAMSBURG, *Dec.* 23.

Last night col. Bullit arrived from the army, with Dr. Campbell of Norfolk, who, besides several other gentlemen of that borough, have surrendered themselves to col. Woodford, and sued for protection. Lord Dunmore, we hear, swears most furiously that he will bombard Norfolk, should the shipmen come into it. They must certainly will, so that we need not be amazed to hear, soon, of that place being laid in ashes.

A few days ago six of lord Dunmore's men deserted from the Otter. They met with some of our men in their way to this city, by whom they were treated with the utmost hospitality; in return they assisted them with the highest pleasure, in stowing away our baggage, and in expediting our troops to their destined place. When they were asked what induced them to leave Dunmore, they answered, "Hungry bellies, naked backs, and no fuel, besides, in other respects, the most cruel and inhuman treatment."

In CONVENTION, *Thursday, Dec.* 14, 1775.

Resolved, That the president be desired to write to col. Woodford, directing him that all such tories taken by him who shall, upon examination before the field officers, appear to have borne arms against this colony, be sent to the city of Williamsburg; and that all others who, upon such examination, shall appear inimical to the liberties of America, be detained by him, till the farther order of the convention or committee of safety: That he extend all reasonable indulgence to such as appear to have taken the part of lord Dunmore through necessity; that he take the distressed Highlanders, with their families, into his protection, permit them to pass by land unmolested to the Carolinas, and supply them with such provisions as they may be in immediate want of.

To the OFFICER *commanding at* Norfolk.

Captain Squire's compliments to the commanding officer, informs him that several musquet balls were last night fired at the king's ship from some people at Norfolk. Capt. Squire did not return the fire, from a supposition it was done out of wantonness. Capt. Squire does not mean to fire on the town of Norfolk unless first fired at; must beg to know if any hostile intention was meant to his majesty's ship, and people under his command.

Otter *sloop, off* Norfolk, *December* 25, 1775.

ANSWER TO THE ABOVE.

Colonel Howe's and colonel Woodford's compliments to capt. Squire, and assure him they gave no orders to fire upon the Otter, and conceive the musquet balls mentioned in capt. Squire's message to have come from

WILLIAMSBURG.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia to his friend in Maryland, dated Williamsburg, December 23, 1775.

"Virginia 14 regiment, 350; Virginia minute battalion, 165. A detachment of the 14 regiment, 175. North Carolina 1st regiment, 450. North Carolina volunteers, 450. Total strength of troops, 1375.

Extract of a letter from col. Scott to capt. Southall, dated Norfolk, December 17.

"Dear Sir,

"I have just time to inform you that we have at last got possession of the most horrid place I ever beheld, I mean Norfolk. Almost all the inhabitants fled on board the ships. Flags are continually passing, asking water, provision, or to exchange prisoners. Duty is harder than I ever saw before. Our guards have not been relieved for 48 hours. The men of war fell down last evening about a mile, and left a brig with 1000 bushels of salt behind, which our guard took, and brought to the wharf, but have not got one bushel on shore yet. We have got on board the vessel Mr. Cary Mitchell."

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 4, 1776.

The General Assembly of this province, which stood prorogued to the 4th instant, is further prorogued to Monday the fifth day of February next.

THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY *desirous of forwarding the intentions of the convention in promoting the manufacture of salt, saltpetre, gunpowder, and arms, request any persons who are inclined to engage on liberal encouragement in the manufacture of arms, or to erect a powder-mill in the neighbourhood of Baltimore-town, where it will be most beneficial, or salt, or salt-petre works, that they will send their proposals in writing to Gabriel Duvall, clerk of the council of safety, and they shall be attended to and speedily answered.* tf

Baltimore, December 28, 1775.

To be sold by the subscriber, for ready money only, a general collection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

Among which are the following:

ALOES.
Antimon. crud.
Argent. viv.
Balf. Canav.
—— Fotid.
—— Peruv.
Borax.
Castor. Russ. & Ital.
Calomel ppt.
Cantharides.
Camphor.
Cortex Peruvian.
Crem. Tartar.
Elect. Lenitiv.
Extract. Cort. Peruv.
Flores Chamomel.
——Sulphur.
——Benzoin.
Fol. Sennæ.
Ichthiocolla.
Magnes. alb.
Manna.
Rad. Ipecac.
—— Jalap.
—— Rhei.
Ralsr. C. C.
Sal Glauber.
—— Nitri.
Tart Emetic.
Vermillion.
Phials sorted.
Nipple glasses.
Shop furniture, such as boxes and bolt-ers labelled.
Large bottles for distilled waters.
Tincture and species bottles of different sizes, labelled and plain.
Ointments.
Syrups.
Pill pots of various sizes, labelled and plain.
Mortars and pestles.
Searches.
Surgeons instruments.
An electrical apparatus, very complete and easily portable.
A collection of books, mostly modern publications.
Household and kitchen furniture in general, almost new.

Likewise a negro woman cook, healthy, honest and sober.

The articles of drugs and medicines will not be sold singly, for it is expected those who want will take an assortment. A considerable discount will be made to a person who will purchase the whole. If not sold by the middle of February, they will be otherwise disposed of, (1w) ALEX. STENHOUSE.

N. B. I shall leave this place soon.

Annapolis, Jan. 2, 1776.

To be sold at public vendue, on Tuesday the 6th day of February next, for common current money, to be paid down, on the premises,

A PLANTATION, containing two acres of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, in the Fork of Patuxent, being part of Snowden's forest Addition to his manor, with the improvements thereunto belonging, now in the possession of Mr. Stephen Gambrill, taken in execution by virtue of an execution or writ of fieri facias to me directed, at suit of Kezia Mobberly and others, assignees of the commissioners of the loan-office. THOMAS DEALE, sheriff of A. A. county.

December 28, 1775.

WANTED to carry on the GUNLOCK MANUFACTORY, immediately to be established in Frederick-Town in Frederick county, FOR THE USE OF THE PUBLIC, a number of workmen in each different branch of gunlock making; very great encouragement will be given to filers, and liberal rewards to others according to their skill and application. Whitesmiths, though they may not have been used to work on gunlocks, will be employed. Many servants who would be very useful in the gunlock manufactory are employed in common labour, the masters of such, or of others who might be useful, are requested to let the public have them on purchase or hire. And the committees of the counties, as well as all other friends of the public, are intreated to forward this necessary work, by searching out, and forwarding or giving notice of proper hands.——Information given or letters directed to James Johnson, Charles Beatty, and John Hanson, jun. will be thankfully attended to.

Nothing is wanted on credit, the cash is in hand to discharge the necessary contracts.

PORTOBACCO.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Portobacco, a [illegible] bay horse, about 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock [illegible] and has been used as a pacer, and has been in Annapolis; the owner is desired to come, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for his [illegible]. JAMES ORRISON, sheriff.

To be sold (to the highest bidder, on saturday the 15th of January, at the house of Mr. John Ball, in Annapolis, (for sterling money)

A VALUABLE plantation on the north side of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing by estimation 400 acres more or less, with some improvements; it lies about seven miles from the city of Annapolis, and the title and possession of Mr. Jonathan Pinkney. Six months will be given for payment, on giving bond with good security, and paying lawful interest thereon. tf

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun.
JOHN BULLEN.

12

To be sold by the subscriber, on saturday the 29th day of January next (the sale being put off to that day, he not being able to attend on the 6th inst.) to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling-house of William Carr, near Herring creek church, for sterling cash, or current money, by virtue of a deed of trust to me directed by said Carr,

PART of a tract of land called Jervis, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, said to contain one hundred and fifteen acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, and sundry other convenient out-houses; and at the same time and place will be sold a likely country-born negro girl.

STEPHEN STEWARD.

Charles county, December 20, 1775.

STOLEN from Mrs. Elizabeth Middleton's plantation, on Patowmack, about ten miles below Piscataway, on Wednesday night the 29th ult. a black horse, 14 hands 3 inches high, a natural pacer, hanging mane, and switch tail, seven years old next spring, he is a fleshy strong well made horse, never was branded, has no white about him, and gallops very well to ride altho' a natural pacer. Also a white horse, 14 and 3nd half hands high, paces, trots and gallops, hanging mane and switch tail, about 12 or 13 years old, no perceivable brand that I remember, and remarkable dull to ride. Whoever apprehends the said horses, and will bring them to Mrs. E. Middleton's, shall be paid three pounds currency, or thirty shillings currency for either. (3w) BEN. DOUGLASS.

TO BE LET,

A PLANTATION on Hunting Ridge, about four miles from Baltimore-Town, with seven or eight negroes, and a large stock——there is a stone dwelling-house thereon containing six rooms, a stone kitchen, a negro quarter, a large barn, stable, and other out-houses, two apple orchards, and a peach orchard. For terms and further particulars enquire of the Printer.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of John Evitt, deceased, will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on Wednesday the 24th day of January next, THE house in which William Noke now liveth, opposite to the prison in the city of Annapolis, with part of a lot of ground thereunto belonging, for common current money. The said house and ground is subject to the widow's thirds. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock. 4w

WILLIAM NOKE,
JONATHAN PINKNEY, } executors.

To be sold by the subscriber, on Tuesday the ninth day of January next, at the plantation of Elizabeth Orme, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, near Snowdens iron works, for sterling or current money,

PART of the estate of the said deceased; consisting of most sorts of household furniture, a large stock of horses, sheep and neat cattle; among which are several fine for breed. Six months credit will be given for all sums above five pounds, on giving bond and approved security to

THOMAS SNOWDEN, executor.

N. B. The [illegible] o'clock.

December 30, 1775.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro woman by the name of Nan, who says she belongs to Thomas Orford, living near the great Falls of Patowmack; she is a hearty well looking wench, her cloathing an old [illegible] jacket and petticoat, a homespun country cloth dress, and an old cotton shift. The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away. W. HANSON, sheriff.

THE subscriber, having now got his mill in excellent order for grinding and bolting, and having got a very skilful miller, purposes to grind any kind of grain for one eighth part thereof. Should any person send any quantity not less than twenty bushels of any kind of grain to the Land of Promise on South river, or any other landing on said river convenient to it, he will immediately, on notice thereof, cart it to his mill, grind it, and dispatch the vessel that brings it, with expedition. As he has been at great pains in erecting his mill to do good work, hopes to meet with the encouragement of the people in general. 3w THOMAS RUTLAND.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office,

THE

MARYLAND

ALMANACK

AND

EPHEMERIS,

For the Year of our Lord 1776.

A TRACT of land containing 400 acres, situate upon Patuxent river, in Prince George's county, within four miles of Nottingham, and seven of Upper-Marlborough; 150 acres cleared and in meadow, 75 in a valuable marsh, and the whole under inclosure, a sufficient quantity of low land may be made meadow.—The buildings on this land are well finished and in good repair—they consist of a brick dwelling-house, 44 feet by 30, with four rooms and a passage below stairs, and as many above—a brick kitchen and other convenient houses of wood—this tract is well watered and calculated for raising stock of every kind.

tf THOMAS SIM LEE.

November 21, 1775.

To be sold by the subscriber in Annapolis, between three and four hundred pounds cost of goods, for cost and charges.

IT is earnestly requested of all persons who have open accounts with me, that they will discharge the same, and if they cannot comply with this request, I hope they will be so obliging as to settle them by note or bond, as many of them have been long standing; it is hoped no person will refuse to close their accounts at this particular time, with their humble servant,

THOMAS HYDE.

P. S. I have a large quantity of ready made coarse shoes and leather for sale, for ready money only.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night from the subscribers, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near Mr. Robert Cumming's mill, three convict servant men, viz. Thomas Akister, a Yorkshireman, talks very broad, and slow spoken, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pretty stout made, has a scar on his upper lip, and is pock-marked; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat, a small swanskin jacket with sleeves, and a larger outside ditto of brown fulled cloth, three osnabrig shirts, two pair of old trousers, one of roll the other osnabrigs, and a pair of old shoes with strings.

Harper John Bumstead, an Englishman, quick spoken, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a stout boney man, of a sandy complexion, pock-marked, broad mouth, and thick lips; took with him when he went away, an old castor hat, old surtout coat and red jacket, two shirts, one of white linen, the other of brown, a pair of blue cloth breeches, several pair of old worsted stockings, a pair of old shoes with nails in the heels, and white mettle pewter buckles.

Henry Cook, an Englishman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, middling thin visage, smooth face; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat tarred and bound round the edge, one check and one osnabrig shirt, a Russia linen frock much tarred, a pair of Russia linen trousers much tarred, a pair coarse country linen ditto, and a pair of old shoes with large brass buckles. It is supposed they took with them two striped duffil blankets. It is probable they will change their cloaths, alter their names, and will forge passes, and may have gone off by water. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them so as their masters may get them again, shall receive if taken up in this county 20 shillings for each, if taken out of the county, and in the province, three pounds for each, and if out of the province, the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

BENJAMIN MERRYMAN,
JOHN ORRICK.

Annapolis, November 3, 1775.

STOLEN in the night of the 25th of October last, from on board a small schooner boat, lying in the harbour of Poplar Island, the main and fore-sail of the said boat. The height of the main sail is about 27 feet, and has been much mended; almost a whole breadth taken out of the after part, has been middle stitched through every seam, and has a patch of canvas in the after clew; the fore-sail also, has been much mended, particularly herring-boned, which is faced with a new piece of osnabrig from the clew up to the gaff. Whoever will bring them to, or give sufficient information of them, so that they may be obtained by the subscriber, at his house in Annapolis, may receive 8 dollars reward, and 6 dollars over and above, upon the conviction of the person or persons who stole the said sails.

tf CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN away from the subscriber on Tuesday night the 10th inst. a [illegible] or brown horse, 10 or 11 years old last spring, upwards of 15 hands high, his hind feet white, and has a few gray hairs in his forehead, paces, trots and gallops, and when rode goes with pretty good spirits, has a hanging main, little foretop, yellow nose, and short back; his tail when [illegible] which was very lately, was intended for a switch, but by the unskilfulness of the person who did it, it was made almost short as a long bob, the hocks of his fore-feet were broken on the inside, and he had on a pair of shoes about half worn, but if he has been much rode, it is very probable that one or both may be off by this time. Whoever takes up both thief and horse, so that the thief be convicted, and the horse delivered to me at the Patuxent iron-works, shall receive the above reward, or 20 shillings for the horse only, but if the horse should be a great distance, reasonable charges will be allowed if brought home, paid by

JAMES RAWLINGS.

STRAYED or stolen from Annapolis, on the 24th of November, a bright bay horse, about 14 hands and an inch high, paces, trots, and gallops, has a long mane, is shod before, and has a scar upon his back occasioned by a set fast. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. Garretson, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall receive 20 shillings.

tf OVERTON CARR.

W[illegible] change, [illegible] wenches, from 15 to 20 years of age, boys and wenches, from 15 to 20 years of age, enquire of

WILLIAM ROOKE.

Annapolis, Nov. 5, 1775.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, the two following servants, viz. William Webster, an Englishman, a hatter by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 years of age, long dark brown hair, tied behind, turned up before, and curled at the ears, thin faced, thick lips, and walks parrot-toed; is a forward talkative fellow, and can be very complaisant when he pleases. Had on and took with him, a light blue gray cloth coat and waistcoat, the coat has been turned, one red cloth waistcoat, one pair white Russia drab breeches, one white linen shirt, two brown Russia sheeting ditto. It is probable he has other cloaths, as may have changed those described.

Charles Tippin, or Tippins, by trade a gardener, and can work a little at the carpenter's business, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkably thick set, full face, short brown hair. Had on and took with him, a short brown working coat with metal buttons, a blue cloth jacket with sleeves and metal buttons, good buckskin breeches, one pair white Russia drab ditto, one white shirt, two brown Russia sheeting, ditto, and may have sundry other cloaths.

The above servants went off in a two mast boat, and four oars, in company with some others. They took a pair of osnabrig sheets, which it is supposed they intend to make sails of. Whoever will secure the above servants so that their master may get them again, shall receive 20 shillings for each if 40 miles, 40 shillings for each if 100 miles, or if out of the province £5 for each, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

tf WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Webster had on a good castor hat fan-tail'd, cocked in the military fashion, lined with new white linen, plain pinchbeck knee and shoe-buckles; they took with them a large black dog with white feet and breast, remarkably far.

Annapolis, October 25, 1775.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

TAKEN away, or borrowed from off the paling at the bottom of the governor's garden, on Monday night last, or early on Tuesday morning, an old seine net, about thirty fathom long, which had been left hanging there for some days by the servants and negroes, to whom it had been lent, who are responsible for it. The above seine is well known to most of the fishermen about Annapolis, and elsewhere, is remarkable in being made of very strong double twine, now much worn, and mended in many places, and has had a cod added sometime ago, made with different twine. If any person will give information thereof to Mr. Smith, at the governor's, so that it may be had again, shall have the above reward.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

SOME evil-disposed person on Tuesday night last, broke open the governor's stable in the folly, and let out his gray stallion; which might, though fortunately was not, have been attended with great loss, and that to him.—Any person discovering the perpetrator thereof, so that he may be convicted, shall receive three pounds—and notice is hereby given, that care may be taken in future, as any further attempts of this sort, will perhaps be attended with disagreeable consequences.

R. SMITH.

Calvert county, October 24, 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 20th instant, a negro man, named Leven, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, his head has lately been shaved on the top: had on and took with him, a gray half-thick coat lined with osnabrigs, with metal buttons, a white country cloth ditto without buttons, country cloth breeches, and a pair of tolerable good shoes and stockings. I will give one guinea for apprehending and securing him in any jail.

W. SMITH.

Baltimore county, Patapsco Neck, April 3, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For apprehending a Runaway.

JAMES, a mulatto slave, sometimes known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly answers to the name of Buck, took an abrupt leave of his overseer last Wednesday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about [illegible] 9 inches high, strong made, sensible, artful, and deceptive in conversation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, tho' of mild temper, and plausible in speech: he has frequently travelled through a considerable part of this and some part of the province of Pennsylvania, is well known, it is supposed, in the borough and county of Lancaster, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; may probably therefore re-visit those places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured [illegible] cloth waistcoat with sleeves, and breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt, and good shoes, nailed with hobs: he is possessed of and has taken with him a blue German serge coat, a green bread cloth vest, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread stockings, two white shirts ruffled at the breast, a good castor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed silver buckles. He has a mark of distinction, which from modesty, or some other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is remarkably less than the other. The above reward will be paid if he should be taken up out of the province, or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home; five pounds if at the distance of 40 miles, three pounds if 30, and forty shillings if 20 miles, with reasonable travelling expences, including the legal charge under the act of assembly, by

tf THOMAS JONES.

[illegible] Immediately, I [illegible] are employed in the different branches of [illegible] manufactures of this [illegible]—good wages and encouragement will be given to such as have been used to [illegible] in any branch, according to their proficiency and [illegible] industry, either by the piece or time.—[illegible] good [illegible] smiths, or other nail makers, will be soon handy in [illegible] king several parts of gun locks, to such also I will give good encouragement.—There are many servants about the country who would be very useful in the [illegible] cutlery business; I am now engaging in; I should be glad to be informed of such, and with to hire them or purchase their times of service of their masters.

ISAAC HARRIS.

N. B. I want to hire a good file-cutter.

THE partnership of James Dick and Stewart being expired, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make what payments they possibly can. Persons indebted by open account, and who cannot conveniently pay, are desired to settle by granting their bonds or notes for their several balances; such reasonable request, it is hoped will be complied with, that the subscribers may not be under the disagreeable necessity of making application to have suits brought. Constant attendance will be given at the store, by James Dick and Stewart.

The goods remaining in the late store of James Dick and Stewart, will be sold on reasonable terms, wholesale or retail by the subscribers. Also all sorts of cordage manufactured at Newington rope walk, likewise Madeira wine, by the pipe, hhd. or quarter cask.

JAMES DICK.

Prince George's county, May 24, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or open account, to immediately come and settle their respective debts, as I am determined to give no longer indulgences.—I hope this requisition will be adverted to, otherwise I shall take compulsory methods to enforce payment, without any respect to persons.

JOSEPH DUVALL.

April 10, 1775.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Kent-county, Maryland, the 8th of this instant, two Irish indented servants, each of which has about three years to serve, viz.

FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a very stout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, short dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlasting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large sleeves, shirts, shoes and stockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

JOHN DELANY, about 26 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair skin, ruddy complection, short brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made sailor fashion, a purple under jacket, a white shirt, one or two check shirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black silk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kersey breeches, and a pair of blue serge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hose mixed black and white, a pair of half worn shoes, and square steel buckles, he writes a good hand, and they have both been in different parts of Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up the aforesaid servants, and secures them so that the subscriber may have them again, shall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, six pounds, or half the above reward for either, by

RICHARD GRAVES.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

WENT away the first instant from the subscriber, living near Lower-Marlborough, in Calvert county, an English servant man, named Daniel Slade, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made, about 46 years of age, brown complexion, his hair very lately been cut off, and the back of his head sore, his thumb and middle finger of his left hand fresh cut, has a sore heel which occasions him to limp at times, shews his teeth much when he talks, and has the North country dialect, by trade a sawyer, though pretends to be a gardener and weaver: had on and took with him two osnabrig or Russia sheeting shirts, two pair of osnabrig trousers, a pair of white serge breeches with metal buttons, a new grey fearnought jacket with black horn buttons, a swanskin jacket with black buttons and bound with black serret, an old castor hat, a pair of double soaled shoes double vamp'd—I understand he intends to change his name, and said he never would own he was a servant, that he intended to travel of nights to make his escape more secure, and that he intended to Boston to general Gage, who he understood would protect all servants who came to him. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, including what the allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

tf WILLIAM ALLEIN.

Annapolis Constitutional Post-Office.

December 5, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Northward and Southward mails arrive at this office every Friday at two o'clock, and return the same day at six—and on every Monday morning a rider leaves this town for Baltimore, and returns on Tuesday with the Northward mail.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT, deputy post-master.

Charles county, Maryland, Dec. 11, 1775.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A PERSON who well understands the fullers business. Any one who can come well recommended, may meet with good encouragement, by applying to JAMES WATERS, near Bryan-Town.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.